

deficiency appears in the slightest degree probable, the grain-dealers naturally withhold their stock from hand from the market; orders are sent to the continent for grain, to be imported in bond, to be entered as soon as the fall of duties will answer; prices are pushed up by all the arts of trade; and, as soon as the duty sinks to the desired rate, (say 6s. 8d.) the whole stock in bond is entered for consumption, and thus added to the general stock; and, if the deficiency proves imaginary, or small, prices fall as rapidly as they rose before, the duty runs up again, and the speculators have received the whole benefit. Thus a gambling character is imparted to trade, as detrimental to commercial morals as to the general prosperity. From July, 1828, to December, 1838, the quantity entered was 6,738,880 quarters, of which 3,083,946, or 75 per cent., paid duties not exceeding 6s. 8d.; and of this 3,225,263, or nearly 50 per cent. of the whole quantity, paid only 1s. duty. In the year 1837, there were entered for consumption 232,793 quarters wheat, and 40,187 cwt. flour, paying duties to the amount of £306,860. In the year 1838, there were entered 1,740,806 quarters wheat, and 133,817 cwt. flour—being more than seven times the quantity of wheat, and nearly ten times the quantity of flour entered the preceding year, paying only £146,533 duties, or less than 50 per cent.; whereas, had the rate of duty been equal in both years, the duty in the latter would have been £230,129. From 1st September, 1839, to 30th November, 1839, duty was paid on 4,532,651 quarters wheat, the prices ranging in the time from 61s. 10d. to 81s. 4d., and the duties ranging from 1s. to 20s. 8d.; but the average of duties was under 3s. 7d. See tables XV, XVI.

The tendency of this system to general impoverishment, and to the increase of misery and discontent among the poorer classes, is already awakening intense observation in Great Britain. The manufacturers stop work, because orders do not come from America; and the orders are not sent, because that with which payment might be made to a large amount will not be received on any just and reasonable terms. The goods are wanted here, and our free industry is abundantly able to produce the means of payment; but the great staple of the northwest is under an interdiction. The operatives are thrown out of employment, and reduced to the lowest means of subsistence, and unable to consume a full measure of the products of agriculture, and thousands are made paupers, and become an absolute charge upon the land. The consumption of agricultural products is diminished; the agricultural laborers share the common distress; and agriculture itself, the very object sought to be benefited by this unnatural arrangement, is oppressed by its own protection. It is demonstrable that a well-employed, well-paid, well-fed, prosperous community of operatives would consume and pay for more agricultural products, in addition to the wheat they might import from America, than a depressed and starving community would without the wheat.

The best authorities agree that a very large proportion of the misery which we hear of among the factory children is the result of the corn-laws; first diminishing the employment and the wages of the parent, and then raising the price of his provisions, until sheer want drives him to sacrifice his children for bread! (See appendix D.) Thus, while we are wanting goods, (not indeed, the necessities of life, but the comforts of civilized and refined life,) our national revenue falling short, and our granaries bursting with abundance, England's mills are standing still, and her poor perishing with hunger. Surely, the common instincts of our nature, enlightened and philosophic benevolence which regards human happiness as the great object of human society and government, require a faithful examination of this system by all nations.

The question, where Great Britain is to look for supplies of wheat to meet either the occasional though frequent deficiencies of her harvests, arising from her uncertain climate; or the regular demand, now not very distant, caused by the increase of population beyond production, is one already exciting the attention of her statesmen and political economists. The Baltic countries are an unsafe reliance, because, it is supposed they have already reached their maximum. Ireland, from which large quantities of grain have been brought, is now in the process of a great moral and social revolution, which, by enabling every peasant to eat his daily bread, will not only furnish a home market for Irish wheat, but, ere long, create a demand for American flour in exchange for Irish linen. The quantity of wheat brought from Ireland in 1832 was 552,740 quarters; in 1839, but 90,600 quarters. (See table XIV.) The Black Sea is another source, but the wheat is of inferior quality; few British goods are taken in payment, leaving the balance to be met with specie; the voyage is long, and wheat very likely to be injured; and the cost of freight enormously disproportionate—the cost of freight and charges from Odessa being from 10s. to 19s. per quarter. The six northwestern States of this Union, with their present products, consumption of goods, and capability of increase, exactly meet the exigency. The examinations made by the persons employed last year in taking the census, show that the product of wheat in those States, excluding Wisconsin, in the year 1839, was 25,241,607 bushels, equal to 8.6 bushels to each inhabitant; of Indian corn, 87,620,868 bushels, or 30.02 to each inhabitant; of other kinds of grain, bushels, or to each inhabitant; and the total of all kinds of grain was bushels, being bushels to each inhabitant. There can be no doubt that the product of 1840 was very much greater than this; but there are means of ascertaining the extent of the increase. In some extensive sections, it has been estimated at one fourth and even one-third. The wheat crop of the whole United States (excepting North Carolina and Kentucky) was 75,995,787 bushels, or 5 bushels to each person; and, of Indian corn, the crop, was 301,947,658 bushels, or 20 bushels to each person. (See table XVII.)

If we now turn again to the six northwestern States and Territories of the Union, we shall find that one of the greatest interests of the nation is the filling up of those countries with a sufficient population to complete the social organization. Without requiring that they should be made as populous as England, with her 294 inhabitants to a square mile, it may be safely assumed that the structure of society will not be rendered complete, in a country so destitute of mountains and waste lands, with a less population than 50 to a square mile; of this number, they now have but a quarter. Any policy, of events, which hinders the influx of population, is therefore calculated to protract the period of comparative unorganization.

In addition, those States have burdened themselves with heavy debts,—all incurred for the purpose of making roads, canals, and railways. All these improvements were calculated with reference to the conveyance of the products of the soil to markets out of their borders, and all converging, in effect, towards the great Atlantic seaboard, whence those products should seek a

European market. The stocks of these States are greatly discredited,—chiefly, it is believed, through the unfortunate neglect of a well-established axiom in finance, which forbids the creation of public debt, without a specific pledge of revenue, from taxes or some other source, sufficient to prevent the accumulation of interest.—And even now, the States are reluctant to tax themselves, and greatly injuring the credit of the country by delay, because they do not see a fair prospect of sale for the products of their land, which is all they have to sell. And now are they to acquire the means of paying the taxes necessary to sustain these stocks, unless they have a market for their staples? And how are these public improvements ever to pay for themselves unless the produce of the country can be carried on them? And whither shall it be carried, if there is to be no foreign market?

The Federal Government has expended more than a million of dollars in creating artificial harbors on the upper lakes; and two or three millions more are required to complete them in such a way, that what has been done shall not be destroyed. In addition, harbors are required by the most urgent necessity along the coasts of Lake Michigan, now, for hundreds of miles, entirely destitute of a shelter for shipping. These works are all standing still, because the revenue is short; while the tooth of Time is rapidly consuming the unfinished constructions. (See table XVIII.)

Should it, indeed, come to be settled that there is to be no foreign market for these products, the fine country under contemplation is not, therefore, to be despaired of. Let the necessity once become apparent, and there will be one mind among the people of the northwest. The same patriotism which carried our fathers through the self-denying non-importation agreements of the Revolution, will produce a fixed determination to build up a home market, at every sacrifice. And it can be done.—What has been done already in the way of manufactures, shows that it can be done. The recent application of the hot-blast with anthracite coal to the making of iron, and the discovery of a mine of natural steel, would be auxiliaries of immense value. We could draw to our factories the best workmen of Europe, attracted less by the temptation of wages, than by the desire to leave liberty and land as the inheritance of their children. But it would take a long time to build up a manufacturing interest adequate to supply the wants of the northwest, or to consume the produce of those wide fields; and the burden of taxation for internal improvements, uncompleted and unproductive, would be very heavy and hard to bear; and all the population that is concentrated upon manufactures, is so much kept back from the occupation of that noble domain; and the national treasury would feel the effects of the curtailment of imports and the cessation of land-sales; and the amount of misery which the loss of the American market would occasion to the starving operatives and factory children on the other side of the Atlantic, is worthy to be taken into the account, by every statesman who has not forgotten that he is a man.

On the other hand, let it be supposed, for a moment that the landholders of England would be satisfied with a fixed and moderate duty, in addition to the protection afforded by the cost of freight and importation, now amounting to 30 per cent. of the net proceeds. (See appendix C.) There would then be a constant market for wheat in England, to which the uncommonly uniform climate of the northwest would furnish a constant and full supply; and the whole returns would be required in British manufactured goods, generally of the description that yield the greatest profit. Immediately, orders would go from this country to set every wheel, and spindle, and hammer in motion. Immediately, these States would be willing to tax themselves for the interest of the public debt, because they would see how taxes could be paid. Immediately, the State stocks would rise, because the interest would be secured, with a certainty that the public works would be completed and rendered productive. The manufacturing industry of England, and the agricultural industry of the northwest, would be stimulated to the highest productiveness, by the best of all encouragements—the hope of a fair reward. The great cotton staple, too, would feel the benefit of a new and healthy impulse given to trade. The public works would be finished, and the lines of communication now open would be thronged with freight. New York would abolish her duty on salt, for the sake of securing to her own enlarged canal the transportation of the produce from the Ohio, the Maumee, the Wabash, the Illinois, and the Wisconsin canals, now strongly tending in that direction. (See table XIX.)

The demand for the public lands would pour a steady stream into the national treasury on the one hand; to be met by a deeper current from the imports on the other, furnishing an adequate revenue for the completion of our harbor works and national defenses. The exports, no longer confined to a single staple, and drawn from the most productive of all branches of labor—the cultivation of a rich soil that costs next to nothing—would keep foreign exchanges in a healthy state; new ties of mutual advantage, and new inducements to mutual justice, forbearance, and peace, would arise between two nations of common origin, from whose influence the world has so much to hope; our own manufactures would be left, under their present protection, to a healthy and natural growth with the growth of the country; and our nation would be saved from another tariff controversy, to occupy and embitter the debates of another political generation.

Are not these objects worthy of the consideration of American Statesmen? May an obscure citizen, who loves his country, be pardoned for his presumption in spreading these imperfect suggestions before the American Senate?

Your memorialist respectfully requests that useful information may be collected and diffused respecting the wheat product of the northwest; the condition and extent of the foreign market now open for American wheat and flour; the obstructions interposed by the regulations of Foreign Governments, and the probability of any repeal or modification of those regulations; and that Congress will adopt such measures as shall be deemed wise and proper, to secure an equitable and adequate market for this valuable product.

Your memorialist has prepared, from the best materials in his reach, with some labor, a number of tables illustrative of several of the topics in this memoir, which are appended hereto.

JOSHUA LEAVITT.

Washington City, February 25, 1841.

LOWELL, MASS.—The editor of the Dedham Democrat, says that between the months of June and November last, 1736 persons, comprising almost all the adult Irish in the city, have taken the pledge, and have kept it sacred.

THE PHILANTHROPIST

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday Morning, May 12, 1841.

CASE OF ABDUCTION.

The following particulars we state, on the authority of several persons who saw the abduction.

On the afternoon of Thursday, April 22, a colored lad, standing on the quay, opposite the steamboat Commodore, attracted the attention of one of the crew. A low consultation took place, and the result was, that the Captain, with the assistance of one or two of the hands, seized the boy, carried him aboard the boat, whence he was conveyed in a yawl to the opposite shore, to be committed, of course, to the Covington jail. The story ran, that it was suspected the boy was a slave, had escaped from New Orleans by concealing himself in the boat; and that the captain, to save himself from the risk of a penalty, had determined to make sure of him till ready to start, and then convey him to New Orleans. It was not pretended that the captain knew him to be a slave, but merely suspected him to be such.

Information being given to some of us in the course of the evening, Mr. C. Burnett, the next morning appeared before the Mayor, and sued out a warrant for the apprehension of the Captain. The time set for the officer to make his return was three o'clock in the afternoon. The abductor, meanwhile, had been apprised of what was in progress, but said confidently that no officer would arrest him, unless he were pointed out. How he came to understand what the officer would not do, we are left to conjecture; but so it happened, Mr. Smith, the Deputy Marshal, did not find him—and his return at 3 o'clock was, that the man was not to be found; he had gone out to see his mother, in Delhi, (a place three or four miles from the city.)

Mr. Smith seemed to take it for granted that he had done his duty, and manifested no inclination to prosecute the search. Had he held a warrant for the apprehension of a burglar, would he have made such a return as that just mentioned? Who ever heard of a peace officer, giving up the pursuit of a criminal, because he happened to be three or four miles off? In the eye of the law, no less than of Justice, the forcible abduction of a human being from this state, without legal process, is, at least, as high a crime as burglary. The culpable conduct of Mr. Smith is but a fair illustration of the general state of feeling in this community. The people do not recognize a colored man, as a MAN; injuries against him are regarded as MATTERS OF COURSE. Mr. Burnett remarked in the presence of the officer, that "if he had held a warrant for the apprehension of an abolitionist, he would have served it soon enough." The remark was indiscreet, but could not justify Mr. Smith in refusing to do his duty; refuse, however, he did.

Mr. Burnett and the counsel employed then went to Mr. Glenn, a justice of the peace. This person at once showed a determination to grant no warrant. First, an affidavit in the usual form was prepared, specifying the crime committed, and the person committing it; but this would not do; the offence must be defined. Another affidavit was accordingly drawn up by the counsel, but the magistrate then required, that the county as well as state from which the boy had been carried, should be named, and that there should be incorporated a declaration, that the abductor had taken the lad away "without any legal authority therefor, or without first taking such black or mulatto person, before a judge or justice &c. His wishes were promptly fulfilled, but when all this had been done, then he demanded, that Mr. Burnett should swear, that the boy was not a slave, and had not come up in the steamboat Commodore. This was too bad—Mr. Glenn knew he had no right to demand such an affidavit. In fact, it was either a barefaced attempt to entrap Mr. Burnett into perjury, or a trick to evade the responsibility of issuing a warrant.

Mr. B. was entirely ignorant whether the boy was a slave or not, whether he had come up, on the boat or not, but was willing to testify that he had been kidnapped. But, the magistrate was stubborn, and would grant no warrant! Such cases, he said, were of frequent occurrence. Slaves would hide in boats, and captains were responsible for them. He had given many warrants for the arrest of the fugitives. If this be so, it will be well, if Mr. Glenn can acquit himself of the charge of aiding and abetting kidnapping. Look at the case. A captain suspects that a colored man, who has come up on his boat, is a slave—he does not know that he is—he knows nothing of his owner, if he has any—he has no authority from the owner, if owner there be to claim him—he can produce no proof to verify his suspicion—or, he suspects, that a certain colored person has escaped in his boat from a slave state. Forthwith, he goes before one of our magistrates, and makes affidavit:—of what?—his suspicions and thereupon, the magistrate issues a certificate, or warrant, authorizing him to seize the suspected person, and carry him out of the state! Could there be a more outrageous violation of all law and justice? If Esq. Glenn has been guilty of such acts, (and what other construction can be put on his language, reported to us by two intelligent gentlemen who were present, and are ready to testify to it?)—then we aver, that he has been guilty of aiding and abetting in the atrocious crime of kidnapping. The public we trust will demand an explanation from this gentleman.

However this may be, let the fact stand out, in bold relief, that Mr. Glenn, a justice of the peace for Cincinnati, refused to issue a warrant for the apprehension of a man, charged on oath, with a criminal offence. We have dwelt

upon the matter at some length, for if such conduct is to be tolerated, there is positively no law for the colored man, in this city.

Another magistrate was then applied to, but he had so much business, he could not find time. A third was sought for, but could not be found. A fourth was seen, but was excused at his own request, because he had just entered upon the duties of his office, and wanted a little experience.

The Mayor was again visited, and he promptly promised to do all he could to induce Mr. Smith to serve the warrant; but so offensive had been the remark of Mr. Burnett, he knew not whether he should succeed!

The boat was rapidly taking in her loadings as was to start in a short time. The Deputy Marshal, we are told, once more set out to look for the captain. Some of our friends who were on the quay report, that he was standing there about half an hour on Saturday afternoon, but no captain was to be found, and the boat's crew by this time were on the alert.

Monday the boat left, the warrant unserved, the boy gone, the law laughed at, all lost, and why? At whose door lies the slavery of that poor child? Let the reader judge. One thing we may say—Mr. Smith will never again be trusted with a warrant, where it is black versus white; and no enlightened lover of even-handed justice will be disposed to seek redress for the wronged, at the hands of Esq. Glenn.

THE REASON.

The increase of crime in the United States is a subject of common remark. You can scarcely take up a newspaper in which are not recorded the details of some burglary, forgery or other wickedness. As usual, party men are striving to make capital out of this deplorable state of things; the democrat charging it upon the ascendancy of "federalism," and the whig tracing it up to that "source of all corruption," "loco-freedom." The Cincinnati Chronicle, after alluding to the number of burglaries, arsons, and murders which have been committed within a few months, says that this "career of most extraordinary villany," is to be traced to "luxury among the higher classes," the scarcity and derangement of the currency among all classes, &c., &c.; "each and all of which evils, have been directly and demonstrably the moral consequences of the WAR UPON THE CURRENCY, AND THE DIMINUTION OF DUTIES ON FOREIGN GOODS, begun, continued, and persisted in by the recent administration of the General Government."

There you have it,—the vast increase of crime in our country is owing in chief part to the want of a National Bank and the absence of a protective tariff!

As an offset to the politico-moral philosophy of our worthy cotemporary, we give the brief speculations of the Ohio Statesman.

"The increase of crime since the ascendancy of federalism, is beyond all former precedent in the history of our country. The following dreadful statistics, we copy from the New York Star. Astounding as it is, it embraces but a small portion of the grand aggregate—the bankers being excluded from this aggregate."

Further consideration would have convinced our neighbors that there are other, and far more prolific sources of corruption than those they have noticed.

1. The spirit of speculation, impatience of labor, and haste to grow rich, arising out of the action of the banks in expanding their circulation and making money plenty, out of the peculiar facilities in this country for the accumulation of wealth, and the existence of a system in one half the Union, which degrades labor, and furnishes contagious examples of immense speculations, have lowered the tone of public sentiment, impaired individual integrity, developed violent passions, and given great predominance to merely selfish feeling; thus multiplying the temptations, and lessening the drawbacks, to crime. Witness for example, the gambling in public lands, and the ruinous speculations in slaves.

2. The political excitement which has raged among all classes of the people for many years past, has acted perniciously on public morality. Having its source in dissensions about pecuniary questions chiefly, questions involving no great moral principles, no elevating doctrines concerning human rights; and inflamed by a rabid competition for office, it has vitiated the public taste, and let loose the most malignant passions; public spirit has been supplanted by private interest and partisan animosity, and men, in their never-ending calculations of what is politic, have accustomed themselves to forget that there is a right and wrong. In a word, the political arena, for the last twelve years, with its painful exhibitions of human passion and inhuman selfishness, has been almost as prolific a source of moral impurity, as was the ancient amphitheatre with its gladiatorial shows, and ghastly sights of blood and torture.

3. Another, and an inexhaustible fountain of corruption, is the slave-system. Innumerable are the ways in which it spreads its poison thro' the republic. Do luxury and idleness lead to crime? What more fruitful source of these vices than Slavery? Do reverses in trade, disorder of the currency, and waste of capital, tempt to dishonesty? What has struck a deadlier blow at the monetary energies of the North, than Slavery? Do arrogance, and bad temper, and want of forbearance, lead to the commission of lawless deeds?—Where such a hot-bed of evil passions as southern Slavery? Behold what it has done!

The church has been subjected by it; so that instead of preaching the whole truth, it preaches and practices but half a gospel. Truckling to sin in one case, it loses the power to enforce righteousness in others. The unprincipled see it apologizing for the worst kind of robbery, the robbing a man of himself, and of course learn to think lightly of lesser robberies.

Politics are in vassalage to it; so that men who would occupy offices in the gift of the nation, must turn double dealers, systematic hypocrites, falsify or stuff their own convictions of truth; so that candidates for office, even in the free states, to insure success, must forswear attachment to the cause of human rights, and pledge themselves to silence on the wrongs of slavery.

Slavery exerts a controlling influence over the legislative power of the country, compelling it to enact laws in derogation of all rights, in violation of the plainest dictates of humanity and justice, thus habituating the people to the practice of injustice.

It tyrannizes over the press, literary, scholarly, political, miscellaneous. Our school books must teach nothing of human rights.—Our novelists, historians and poets must bow obsequiously to oppression. Miscellanies must contain no reflections against the divine right of man-stealing. Our newspapers must give no scraps of information as to the blessed working of Young Freedom in the West Indies—no light on the inroads of the Slave-Power.

For half a century have we shut our ears and hardened our hearts against the cry of the slave. We have excused the slaveholder, and acquiesced in his claim of property so long, that we have gradually acquired an insensibility to wrong-doing—a state of mind inevitably disposing us to become wrong-doers. We have honored friends or near relations who are slaveholders. Some of our customers are they whose treasures have been replenished by the earnings of the oppressed. Or we have travelled in the South, and been charmed by the hospitality of the lord of a hundred negroes.

From all these causes, we have learned to deny in our hearts the doctrine of the inalienability of human rights. They have proved too strong for our principles; they have darkened our moral perceptions, lessened our moral sensibilities, weakened the public conscientiousness.

What is stealing, what, swindling, what, murdering, but violating one or all of the rights of a fellow-man? Slavery is a systematic, legalized violation of all the rights of human nature, save the right to life, and to the invasion of that it frequently leads. And yet this slavery, in ways innumerable, we countenance and support. It is upheld by the National Government, in which we have a voice—upheld in part by our treasures, our power. We embrace it in the church. We honor it in our social relations. We seize the poor victim escaped from its tortures, and aid the man-hunter again to rivet his chains. We negotiate, that we wrench the precious boon of liberty from men, whom an act of Providence has wrecked on a shore where slavery never riots in human sufferings. Can we do all this, & not become wicked? Assist in robbery, and retain respect for the rights of our neighbor? Connote at cruelty, and not grow insensible to blood?

In such a state of things, why wonder at the prevalence of crime? Prevail it must, more and more, like the waters of the deluge, until this fountain of manifold iniquity be dried up.

EMANCIPATION IN FRANCE.

Owing to the infamous treatment of a female slave in the island of Gaudaloupe, and the acquittal of her master, the French Colonial minister some time since sent orders to the French West India Islands, "that henceforth all private prisons are abolished, and that slaves can only be confined in the public prisons, and at least one half of the Judges must be from France." The London Anti-Slavery Reporter of the 24th of March, states that a decisive debate had taken place in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of colonial slavery, and that the entire public press of Paris were agreed in the opinion, that the last decisive blow had been given to the system. M. Guizot, and the ministry generally are said to be in favor of emancipation.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

It is astonishing how people will differ in opinion! Look for example at the following, from a paper quite reasonable in most matters.

The Philanthropist.—This is becoming one of the most violent and unscrupulous political papers in the State. Although it is the accredited organ of an association engaged in the advancement of a moral enterprise and professes strict neutrality in politics, it equals the opposition press in the bitterness of its attacks upon the present National administration, and in the unfairness and injustice of its remarks relative to the slave of the last Ohio Legislature. All its professions of impartiality will fail, we think, to satisfy its readers that it is not doing as much to advance the interests of the late Van Buren party, as to bring the reign of oppression to an end.—*Marietta Intelligence.*

When I saw "Philanthropist" at the head of this little paragraph, I imagined my friend was going to be quite complimentary—that is, to praise the good temper of the editor, his industry, his scrupulous regard for the truth and all that. But what a disappointment! This however is but another example how the most worthy men will differ in opinion. For really, I cannot jump in judgment with this courteous neighbor.

DISAGREEABLE.

Such paragraphs as the following make us feel uncomfortable—but with more truth than Macbeth in another case, we can say from our heart, "Thou canst not say I did it."

A Slaveholder for President.—The abolitionists have repeatedly declared, in the most positive terms, that a slaveholder would never again be permitted to sit in the Presidential chair—but what they say now they have by their own votes, made John Tyler an extensive slaveholder, the Chief Magistrate of the nation? They all voted for Tyler, knowing that it was exceedingly uncertain, to say the least, whether Harrison would survive his term, and in the event of his death, that Tyler would be the President. What consistent, conscientious souls they must be.—*Zanes, Newark.*

It must be very gratifying to the Abolitionists who voted for Tyler, to have a SLAVEHOLDER for President! Stick a crow bar there! "Here he goes, and there he goes!" How conscientious they were!—*Trum, Den.*

NATIONAL NEGRO HUNT.

On all matters pertaining to Slavery, Americans seem wanting in their ordinary sententiousness. But a few days since, the press gave out that the war, so called, in Florida, was over—the Indians were coming in—all difficulties were in a far way to be adjusted. We did not believe it, and we said so; and the next news shows that our scepticism was well founded. Let negroes and all go along with the Indians, and the war is ended; but keep our army there for the sake of sifting out the Indians, and running down the negroes, and the slave-hunt will last a long while yet. Here is the latest intelligence.

"The following letter from one of the correspondents of the Savannah Republican is the latest advice received from the seat of war."

FLORIDA, April 16, 1841.

Gentlemen! I have nothing at present that will interest you or your readers about the Florida war.—We are in statu quo. Reports, however, from Tampa are unfavorable. Those Tustenugges, who went out to bring in his people, has not even brought himself back. Other chiefs of whom Gen. Armistad was sanguine, have become lukewarm, and the general impression in these parts is that the business of emigration will "wind up" with another summer campaign. Alec Tustenugges is still quiet. No one knows where he has taken himself. We shall doubtless hear of his position ere long, as you are aware he is the most restless of the Florida Bandits. I will give you the cue of the war frequently—but do not close it too suddenly, lest, like an imperfectly healed wound, it break out afresh to the annoyance of yourself and readers. Yours, &c.

From the Savannah Georgian, April 2. From Florida.—We learn from a passenger in the Gen. Clinch, Capt. Brooks, from Platte, that an express rider was shot between Anautiga swamp and Fort Clinch. Two balls were found in the mail bags, which were brought in by the horse, and first, by his presence, gave notice of the attack. Lieut. Woodruff, 24 Infantry, died at Fort Holmes a few days since.

WAYNE COUNTY.

The Wayne County Anti-Slavery Society, held its first Anniversary meeting at Centerville, on 2nd day the 19th of April month, 1841. Isaiah Osborne, one of the Vice Presidents, in the Chair.

The following persons were elected officers of Society, for the ensuing year, viz:—

JONATHAN USTUNK,	President.
DAVID WILCOX,	Vice Presidents.
ISAIAH OSBORNE,	
LAVI COVINS,	Cor. Secretary.
HIRAN HUGH,	
DANIEL HUFF,	Rec. Secretary.

H. H. Way, Arnold Buffum, Michael Kever, Elam Unthank, Andrew Meredith, Eli Hatt, David I. Grace, Asa Jessup, Thomas Moorman, John A. Unthank, Moses Hough, Managers.

The following persons constitute the Executive Committee, viz:

Levi Jessup, Thomas Moorman, Roland T. Reid, Zeri Hough, Robert Green, David Wilcox, Wm. Way, Arnold Buffum, Robert Cox, Thomas Hutchins, Andrew Spillard, Hiram Hough, and William R. Williams.

The Report of the Executive Committee was then read.

After the reading of the report, the following Resolutions reported by the Business Committee, were discussed and adopted.

Resolved, That in reviewing the great political struggle of the past year, and in contemplating its present results, the melancholy reflection is forced upon us, that christian professors, including many abolitionists, have been instrumental in placing in the chief Magistracy of this nation, a man who holds his fellow men in rigorous and cruel bondage.

Resolved, That it is utterly incompatible with the principles of Republicanism, of justice, and of religion, for any man, to aid in the bestowment of authority upon one, who, in private life, give such demonstration of a total disregard of the great and fundamental principles of human liberty, and human rights, and, that from such we have no reason to expect the recommendation of any measures, except such as are calculated to increase the power of the powerful, and to rob the weak of their enjoyments and their rights.

Resolved, That we approve of the call of a National Convention, to meet in New York next month, to nominate candidates for the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That we reiterate the recommendation, to the voters of Indiana, to give their suffrages for no man, for any office whatever, who will not give satisfactory assurance, that in his official capacity, he will in all things, have regard for the equal rights of all men, and will oppose that spirit of oppression, and encroachment upon our rights, which has already plunged our country into unexampled pecuniary embarrassments; and now seriously threatens the entire subversion of all the principles of free government.

Resolved, That the repeal of the tariff, and the refusal to re-charter the United States Bank, are attributable to the spirit of hostility, which the slaveholders of the South have for more than forty years, constantly exhibited toward the natural prosperity of the free labor of the north.

Resolved, That without a protective tariff, no other policy or measures of the national government, can give prosperity to the people of the non-slaveholding states.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the world is due to the Hon. John Q. Adams, for his able, fearless, and successful vindication of the right of the Africans of the Amistad, (notwithstanding their skins are black,) to enjoy liberty, and the privilege of pursuing their own happiness.

Resolved, That the editors throughout the State, who are free to let their readers know what abolitionists are doing, are hereby respectfully requested, to give our Report and the foregoing resolutions, an insertion in their papers respectively, and send a copy to the Secretary, at New Garden.

A. S. MEETING.

The Green County Anti-slavery society met at Massie's creek pursuant to public notice, and after listening to an interesting address by Rev. Mr. McLeen, was called to order by the President, C. J. James Morrow. The Secretary being absent Dr. Jos. Templeton was appointed pro tem.

It was then stated that the principal object of the meeting was to appoint delegates to attend the A. S. Convention to meet at Mount Pleasant on the second of June next.

On motion, it was then agreed that a committee of six delegates be appointed. But before these delegates were chosen; it was,

On motion, agreed that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. Wm. Collins, Valentine Nicholson, and J. H. Purdy were chosen and retired.

The following persons were then appointed delegates, viz: Col. Jas. Morrow, Arch'd. Collins, Valentine Nicholson, Joseph Harrison, Thomas Brown, and J. H. Purdy.

On motion, it was agreed that Mr. James Moore be added to the number.

The committee on resolutions reported a preamble and resolutions, which, after having been severally read and amended, were adopted as follows:

Whereas it has been suggested in the Philanthropist that the approaching Anniversary will be decisive of the fate of the State A. S. Society, Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this society, the interest of the anti-slavery cause requires that the State organization be continued.

[The two resolutions immediately following

we published and commented on last week.—Ed. Phil.]

Resolved, That, while we disapprove of political organization, we recommend to all voting abolitionists to carry their principles to the ballot box.

Against the fourth resolution Jos. Templeton offered his protest, which was entered on the minutes.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Col. James Morrow and adopted unanimously:

Whereas the Hon. Benjamin Tappan, U. S. Senator from this State, at the last session of Congress refused to present a petition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, forwarded by the Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, with 177 signatures, giving for reasons the Senatorial rule, with this remark, "I will not strike when the blow will only be felt by myself." Therefore,

Resolved, That a public servant in high trust who has not moral courage to discharge an important duty, but let a blow fall on the heads of honorable females to save his own, is unworthy the suffrage of a free people.

On motion, it was agreed that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Xenia Free Press and the Philanthropist.

On motion, adjourned sine die.

JAS. MORROW, Pres.

Jos. Templeton, Sec. pro tem.

MOVEMENTS AMONG OUR PEOPLE IN OHIO.—The Palladium of Liberty brings us the proceedings of a meeting held by our people of the city of Cleveland, Ohio, in relation to a State Convention.

The proceedings are of a spirited character, and do them honor. They take, to begin with, the high ground, and assert their American citizenship. They brand the prejudice of our countrymen as wicked in principle, and assert that the efforts made by the power holding community to throw around the free colored people civil restrictions, is a mistaken policy. They acknowledge the efficient aid rendered to our cause by our white friends, yet take the true ground, that it is our right and duty to assemble together to consider our peculiar disabilities, and to devise means for their removal.

They then recommend for this purpose a State Convention, to be held at a suitable time, and in some central place, to consider the disabilities under which they of that State labor.

We are glad to see this movement on the part of our people of that State. It is by such movements, when done in a true spirit, and with some dignity of character, that we are to command the respect of the public, and get our claims before them in a proper and in a better shape.—Colored American.

An account of the proceedings referred to above was forwarded to us for publication, but it has been mislaid. The brief notice from the Colored American will however suffice.—Ed. Phil.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:

Wednesday Morning, May 12, 1841.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Sixth Anniversary of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, will be held, Wednesday, 2d of June next, in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county.

Papers friendly please copy.

CHRISTIAN WORLD.

We have not received a number of this valuable periodical for two months.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications will appear next week.

AMISTAD AFRICANS.

Our readers saw the advertisement in our paper lately for donations in behalf of the Amistad Africans. The committee, who have succeeded so well in having their title to freedom recognized, have assumed the responsibility of taking care of, and educating them, and solicit aid from the friends of humanity in all parts of the country. They have requested us to act as receiving agent for them in Cincinnati. Any donations that our friends may feel disposed to make will be thankfully received.

OFFICE-SEEKING.

The rage of office-seeking fills the land. Never were the American people so distempered before. Crowds of mendicants annoy the government, begging to be fed at the public crib. It would seem as if men had determined to avoid the curse, if curse it be, of eating their bread by the sweat of their brow.

The urgency with which applicants are pushing their claims, explains, at least a portion, of the enthusiasm with which the new Administration was ushered in. Multitudes were working for themselves—the presidential canvass with them was a grand private speculation.

In some of the public prints we have noticed lame attempts to excuse this office-seeking mania, and create sympathy for the poor men, who, driven out of employment by the "war on the currency and reverses in trade," are obliged to look to the public for support. We have no patience with these sympathetic gentry. Who are the scoundrels for place? Mechanics, hard working-men, the real producers of the country? Not a large majority of those who are looking to government to retrieve their fortunes, are speculators who have been bitten, broken merchants who in haste to be rich have extended their business beyond their means, gentlemen accustomed to live by their wits, and that large miscellaneous set of fellows who would rather do any thing than work. And for such men, our sympathies are invoked! Let the speculator become honest, let the merchant learn discretion, and let all be impressed with the conviction that it is more honorable to be producers, than consumers, to make money than to be drones, and there will be fewer public beggars.

A man who seeks office for the mere sake of a subsistence, gives up his independence, and makes himself a slave to the powers that be. He ceases to think or speak like a freeman. The displeasure of his patron may strip him of employment to-morrow, and turn him out a beggar, and to avoid so dreadful a catastrophe, conscience must be sacrificed, free thought smothered, and a habit of crouching servility put on. We do not say that such are the necessary effects of holding office, but that such are the effects in almost all cases, where office is held simply as a means of subsistence. The place-man becomes a slave to the power or the power on which he depends for bread.

No one can admire more than we do, our democratic institutions and state-governments. But, our richest blessings may be turned into curses. The peculiar nature of our domestic institutions, while favorable on the whole to the advancement of society, and the improvement of the individual, has this disadvantage, that it gives too much predominance to political tastes, and opens so many avenues of political promotion, that much of the energy that should be expended in the discharge of personal and social duties, is absorbed in political strife.

A national government, and twenty six state-governments, with their almost innumerable departments, to be filled, violently inflame the ambition of multitudes, who seek in the comparatively large profits and small labor of public appointments, a refuge from the hardships of private toil. This is especially true at this time, because the spirit of speculation which has prevailed like an epidemic all over the country for a few years past, has absolutely impaired the business energies of the American people, and disqualified many for thrift and industry. Such persons naturally seek to feed on the public, for they have slow methods of "getting along in the world," are impatient of the diligence and steadiness demanded in private enterprise, and discouraged by the prospect of small profits, however certain.

And are we to feel sympathy for these drones? Shame on their manhood! The public should frown upon them. Let them go to work. Better men than they have turned a furrow, or laid brick. Let them go to work, and they will maintain their independence, acquire a manly energy, set a good example to their children, and contribute their share to the common stock. "More blessed is it, to give than receive."

Every careful observer must have noticed for many years past, a growing impatience of labor among our countrymen. With an extraordinary amount of energy, enterprise, and hope, their peculiar circumstances have stimulated them to hazardous speculations, rather than patient labor. The hop, skip and jump mode of making a fortune has been the favorite one. The shop-keeper becomes disgusted with his scant profits. True, he is clear of debt, and makes enough net every year to add to his stock; the house he lives in too is his own, the fruit of the small earnings of a few years. But, this is nothing. His neighbor who began with no more means than himself, now realizes from his speculation some fifteen or twenty thousand per annum. He can stand it no longer. The stock is sold out, the old stand given up. His credit good, he pushes to the extent of it this year. Business is brisk—his calculations all prove true—at the close of the speculation he finds himself the gainer by five thousand dollars.

This is doing something—how his heart dilates with hope! A fortune in five years is his inward purpose. He dashes ahead—his enterprise is every where applauded—banks become eager to lend—he is a borrower to an amount, the bare idea of which would have shocked him a few years since; besides, he has bought property and has not yet paid for it—but next year he will square all accounts; if successful this once, he may retire with a fortune. Mad with the delirium of enterprise, his future terms with nothing but golden visions. Four years have gone by, and he has almost forgotten that he was a shop-keeper. The fifth year, the last speculation, seals his fate. He has paid high prices, and finds the market glutted—no sales, money scarce. The banks are straitened, and can allow no extension of time. He has built on a point—his credit has stretched beyond his means—no sales, but he must meet his payments. The end has come—he falls, and scores fall with him—credit and all gone. Life must be commenced anew.

He was in haste to be rich, and such is the result. He preferred speculation to labor, and such is his reward. Has he learned wisdom by that which he has suffered? Will he now stoop to humble, steady industry and economy? Ah, no! The mad excitement of five years' speculation has spoiled him. He becomes an office-seeker.

MURDER AND ARSON AT ST. LOUIS.

The public have lately been greatly excited by accounts of a dreadful murder perpetrated at St. Louis. The following articles from the Cincinnati Gazette embrace the facts of interest in relation to it.

"The St. Louis Republican of May 1, gives a full account of the developments which have been made during the two or three days preceding, with reference to the murder which occurred in that city on the night of the 17th April. Through the prosperity of guilt, to babble, the facts came to the knowledge of a negro barber named Edward H. Ennis, who communicated them to a malato friend with a request that he would advise him what course to pursue with reference to the matter. Butcher, this friend, refused to advise him, but subsequently, while Ennis was up in Alton, informed a police officer of that town of what had been communicated to him. Ennis was immediately arrested, and made a full confession of what he had learned. The circumstances of the bloody affair, as detailed by him, are related as follows in the St. Louis Republican:

"About 10 o'clock on Sunday night, [April 17] Ennis went from the barber shop to his boarding house by Leish, a free yellow woman, and Peter Charleville, a free man, on Third, between Market and Walnut streets. Shortly after he had gone to bed, a negro slave named Madison, came to the door and was admitted. Soon after being admitted exclaimed, "G—d—n the luck," and on inquiry why, he stated 'I have done more murder to night than I ever did before and have not been paid for it; and after remarking that there would be an alarm of fire shortly, he stated in substance, that he and three yellow men, viz: James Seward, alias Sewell, Warwick and Brown, had gone on that night to Mr. Pettus's counting room, that the door was unlocked; Madison entered alone, Mr. Baker was sitting down with his boots off, reading a newspaper, Madison walked up and presented a bank bill to him, and asked him if it was good, and as Baker turned to look at the bill he struck him over the head with a short bar of iron which he had concealed under his arm; the other then came in, and they repeated the blows until he was quite dead, his skull and one side of the head completely smashed, after searching the body for the keys, they rolled it up in the bed clothes and placed it in the bed.

"They secured the door and went to work on the vault to open it. While at this work, Mr. Weaver came to the door and knocked, and called to Jesse (Mr. Baker) to let him in. Some dispute ensued between Brown and Madison, which should kill Weaver, and it was insisted that Madison, as he had killed Baker, he be re-

fused, saying that he had done his share and would do no more. Brown opened the door and placed himself behind it, and as Weaver passed into the room struck him over the head with a bar of iron; on the second blow he fell and attempted to rise Brown thrust a sharp iron bar through his head. Ennis in his statement, does not confirm the report of the firing of the pistol, but says, that having heard that Weaver was shot, he asked Madison about it, and he told him that no pistol had been fired and that they had no weapons but the bar of iron mentioned. From the statement it would seem that all of them had beaten Weaver.

After some further effort at the vault, finding they could not get into it Madison left; Warwick, Sewell and Brown remained a short time, then fired the house in five different places, came out, locked the door and went up the alley north from the house, and threw the key away. Brown took with him a gold watch and a blue cloth, which he said he had thrown away in fear of detection, but did not say where.

It seems from the statements, that Ennis, on the morning following, was in company with all of them at many of the facts he got from others besides Madison, Warwick and Sewell said but little about it. Madison had with him on the morning following, the bar of iron which he had used, and Ennis, having learned the deed was executed, and Ennis having learned the office it had performed, took it and threw it into a privy in the rear of Leish's house. The vault was yesterday searched and the bar found. The vault it proves to be an instrument used in opening dry goods boxes, a chisel on one end and claws on the other, one of the claws partly broken, agreeing fully with Ennis's description.

There are many other minor statements, but the above is the substance. The communication of Madison appears to have been made without solicitation, and without any intimation of secrecy.

Leish and her husband confirm Ennis's statement as to the time he came home, and the time Madison came. The husband, the education, but not sufficiently distinct to understand it. It is to be noted, however, that, as a further confirmation of Ennis's statements, that yesterday Madison's coat was found in the left of Leish's house besmeared with blood. From that it was gathered, it does not appear that the scheme had been long concerted, or that they had very well mastered their plan of operations.

The St. Louis Tragedy.

"The negro apprehended in this city day before yesterday, on suspicion of having been concerned in the St. Louis tragedy, had his examination yesterday before the Mayor, and was remanded to prison to await the order of the Governor of Missouri. He was acknowledged to be 'Charles Brown,' and identified as the Charles Brown implicated by Madison, in his confession to Ennis, by Peter Charleville, the husband of Leish at whose house Ennis, Madison, and others accused, boarded.

The Alton police officer, to whom Butcher gave information of the confession which had been made by Madison to Ennis, detailed all the facts which were brought out on the examination in St. Louis. Charleville's testimony bore against the character of Brown in no other respect than that showing him to have been on very intimate terms with Madison and Sewell. The witness summoned on his behalf, testified to his good character, and uniformly orderly behavior.

Several witnesses were examined for and against Brown, but the testimony amounted to nothing, either way, more was wanted. He was remanded by the Mayor, along with the other of the testimony of Charleville who alone identified him, and from the confession and implication of Madison, which was presented before the Mayor of St. Louis by Ennis, as stated in another of our columns.

For the day, Messrs. Brush and Chase.

A NEW BOOK.

Our friend, W. H. Burleigh, has just put forth a volume of his miscellaneous Poems, which we trust soon to have the pleasure of reading. Some of the specimens we have seen of them, are indeed beautiful. The following is his PROSPECTUS.

"At the repeated solicitation of many friends, who partially for the individual may have rendered them kind to the defects of the author, the undersigned is desirous to publish, by subscription, a volume of his MISCELLANEOUS POEMS. As Poetry has been with him a prime, rather than a pursuit, and its study pursued under peculiar disadvantages, only for the pleasure which it imparts, he cannot hope that any thing which he has produced is specially worthy of public approbation; it is rather for the gratification of the few of kindred feeling, whose kind reward for the writer will induce them to set an estimate upon his labors much above their intrinsic worth, that he ventures to collect a portion of his hitherto writings in a volume. Whether, in writing or deprecating criticism, none can be more fully aware of the defects, both in matter and manner, which mark his composition, than himself; yet he would modestly hope, that, if it cannot be claimed for his collection that it adds any thing to the literature of his country, it may at least be said that its claims to the public regard are not exaggerated.

The Poems will be printed on clear white paper, in the best style of typography, and will be contained in one volume 12mo., of 250 pages, neatly and substantially bound in figured muslin. Subscription price, Fifty Cents. The price of the volume, payable to the order of the book. The work will be ready for subscribers in the early part of May.

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1840.

W. H. BURLEIGH.

THE WHEAT MEMORIAL.

The Wheat Memorial of Joshua Leavitt, presented in the Senate during the last session of Congress, and published on our first page, is worthy the attention of every reader. It is drawn up with great care, contains numerous highly interesting facts, and is accompanied by interesting valuable tables, which want of room obliges us to omit. The memorial however, presents an abstract of the most important items in these tables. It shows in a strong light, the immense resources of the West, exposes clearly the injustice and impolicy of the Corn-Laws of Great Britain, and enlarges on the advantages which would be conferred on both countries by their modification. While flour ranges from \$3.50 to \$4.00 we can hardly be said yet to be suffering for the want of a market for our produce. However, the consumption must regulate the supply. No one can calculate how much wheat would be raised in the West, were the farmers assured of an enlarged and uniform market. On the minds of thinking men in Great Britain this memorial, we doubt not, will exert a very favorable influence.

COFFEE HOUSES.

A movement is on foot in Boston against the license system. Some folk now-a-days seem wonderfully taken with the Father Matthew tactics. Were he on this side of the Atlantic, they would call him a fanatic, as they now denounce thorough-going temperance men, for ultraists. In this city, there is every prospect of a rich harvest for drunkards. An ordinance has been passed in the council, for licensing not only taverns, but coffee houses, porter houses and restaurants. A coffee house may be licensed for not less than a hundred dollars. The cry—out against ultraism, must rejoice in these symptoms of reviving health in the public mind. The ordinance provides that there shall be no Sunday selling, and no gambling in such houses. Very good, but how will you enforce it? Wherever the Devil is, he will have his machinery about him. It also provides that every coffee house shall keep a light burning before its door, for half the night we believe. This is considered it may save the bones of the tippler as

home at midnight. The council, however, might have extended its kindness so far, as to light along every street and alley from the groceries to the homes of the poor. And one thing more it might have provided for the wives and children of the miserable wretches whom this ordinance by cooperation will transform into brutes.

AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD.

American Artists are winning golden opinions abroad. The genius of Powers, it is said, has made a great impression on the public at Florence. Greenough has recently been appointed a Professor of Sculpture in the J. & R. Academy—a high honor, conferred spontaneously by his brother artists.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The printer made several serious blunders in our totals, as given two weeks since, and one third of the impression was struck off before we could rectify them. As it is highly important that such statistics should be accurate, we publish them again. We have also made a rough calculation of the agricultural wealth of the two sections of the Union, appending to each article an average price. Wheat for example, which is \$1.00 in New York and 62 cts. in Cincinnati, we set down at 80. We could not calculate the value of hemp raised, as there appears to be some error in the returns of quantity. It must be recollected, that the statistics of Florida, Wisconsin, Kentucky, and North Carolina have not yet been published. Our calculation shows a difference of about one hundred and thirty millions of dollars in favor of the free states. It may be said, that this is nothing more than a fair proportion for our larger population. Grant it, but agriculture is but one department of our industry.—Nearly all the labor of the slave-states is devoted to agriculture; a large portion of the North to Manufactures and Commerce. The Manufactures of the single state of Massachusetts, we doubt not, far exceed in value, those of the entire South. Allowing then, that, although the agricultural industry of the free states produces absolutely one hundred and thirty million dollars' worth more than that of the slave states, still relatively to the population its products are only equal, it is evident that we must set down the immensely greater value of the manufactures and commerce of the former chiefly to the credit of free labor.

FREE STATES.

Wheat, 80 bush. 53,091,393 1/2, \$42,473,037.00.
Rye, 50 " 14,274,926, 7,137,463.00.
Corn, 30 " 123,031,958, 36,909,587.70.
Oats, 25 " 78,513,756, 19,628,439.00.
Barley, 100 " 6,091,372, 6,091,372.00.
Potatoes, 25 " 3,855,274, 1,927,637.00.
Poultry, 50 " 86,660,529, 21,665,132.25.
Products of the Dairy, 29,046,700.00.
Products of the Orchard, 5,738,658.00.
Pitch, tar, turpentine &c. 10,989.00.

Hay, \$7 per ton. 9,174,088, 64,218,616.00.

Wool, 35 per lb. 21,254,306, 7,439,007.10.

Silk cocoons, 37 " 213,161, 115,805,963.00.

Tobacco, 84 " 9,171,173, 779,549,704.00.

Cotton, 9 " 200,169, 18,015,21.00.

Sugar, 3 " 30,173,142, 1,508,657.10.

Rice, 3 " 30,173,142, 1,508,657.10.

Wine, 50 per gal. 219,451, 109,715,50.00.

Horses and mules, \$45 2,036,026, 101,801,300.00.

Neat Cattle, 15 8,117,745, 121,766,190.00.

Sheep, 2 15,548,446, 30,306,892.00.

Pigs, 3 10,192,303, 30,576,909.00.

\$545,550,928,523

SLAVE STATES.

Wheat, 80 bush. 22,794,853, \$18,235,882.40.

Rye, 50 " 2,794,694, 1,397,347.00.

Corn, 30 " 177,038,486, 53,111,545.80.

Oats, 25 " 31,008,613, 7,752,152.75.

Barley, 100 " 351,138, 351,138.00.

Potatoes, 25 " 63,920, 3,196,000.00.

Products of the Dairy, 15,320,910, 3,830,227.50.

Products of the Orchard, 1,637,078.00.

Pitch, tar, rosin &c. 2,291,337.00.

Hay, \$7 per ton. 578,332, 4,048,324.00.

Wool, 35 per lb. 5,854,163, 2,048,947.05.

Silk cocoons, 37 " 15,990, 5,916.30.

Tobacco, 84 " 68,900,740, 5,856,562.40.

Cotton, 9 " 1,063,860,616, 95,747,455.44.

Sugar, 3 " 251,282,712, 12,564,136.60.

Rice, 3 " 76,154,735, 2,284,642.65.

Wine, 50 per gal. 67,195, 33,597.50.

Horses and mules, \$45 1,480,853, 72,013,250.00.

Neat Cattle, 15 5,495,787, 82,436,805.00.

Sheep, 2 3,521,450, 7,042,900.00.

Pigs, 3 10,896,059, 32,689,527.00.

\$418,078,669.79.

For the Philanthropist.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

"They have set up kings but not by me; they have made princes, and I knew it not; we have been in pain, we have as it were brought wind, we have wrought no deliverance; we have sown to the wind and are reaping the whirlwind."

Dr. BAILEY.—All scripture is given by inspiration, and is profitable for reproof &c., and those only who walk by its counsel shall receive the crown of reward. True we may follow the councils of policy and expediency, and for a time seem to get success therein; but before the whole story is told, they are found lying vanities and we are stung by disappointment. The above scripture passages appear to me to have an apt bearing upon our recent national events. Perhaps no people ever saw a more windy time than ours while making their late Chief Magistrate. Every means was resorted to without the smallest inquiry as to its purity. Now, although the race was won, the prize is lost in accordance with the truth, that we shall not be crowned unless we strive lawfully.

I have no disposition unnecessarily to wound the feelings of those abolitionists who, although faithfully warned of this error, voted for a slaveholder, who now is by their help, set on high, enjoying the greatest glory the American people can bestow.—Yet in all meekness and humanity, I beg of them to review their conduct, and "consider their ways." I humbly beg of them to examine, whether God has not spoken to the perplexed question of "choosing between evils." We have "sown much and have brought in little, and when it was in our barn, he has blown upon it." Brethren, think on these things, I have written them with a

subdued spirit, on behalf of the oppressed against the oppressors.

LOGAN.

PROPERTY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Ricardo estimates the whole property of Great Britain, at £300,000,000 more than three times the computed value of the property of the United States.

CINCINNATI.—A petition was presented to the Lower House of Pennsylvania, on the 10th inst., asking that a tax might be imposed upon bachelors of the age of thirty years. The document was referred to the Committee on Domestic Manufactures.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.—A correspondent of the London Courier is indignant at the fact, that the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway company have "actually bought ten locomotive engines made in the United States."

ELECTION.—Rhode Island, Vermont and Connecticut have gone for the whigs. The Democrats appear to have gained ground in Virginia.

SILK-IMPORTATIONS.—The value of silk imported into this country during the year ending 30th Sept. 1839, was near twenty three millions of dollars; almost equalling that of the entire importation of woollen and linen goods, and being nine millions more than the value of the cotton manufactures imported.

VIRGINIA.—The whigs say that the elections in Virginia have terminated in the choice of 10 Whigs, 10 Democrats, and one impracticable. The Democrats claim 11 Van Buren men, and set down 7 as Whigs, 3 as impracticable Whigs.

KENTUCKY.—The party denomination of the Kentucky delegation to Congress will be about as it was the last Congress.

SUPREME COURT.—After a session of four weeks, the Supreme Court of Ohio, adjourned Saturday, April 30th, having disposed of about 550 cases.

KIDNAPPING CASE AT OBERLIN.—It will be recollected that the three persons engaged in the kidnapping affair at Oberlin, were bound over to answer for an assault and battery on Mr. Page. While on their way to appear at the County court, the present month, the old man, the principal offender, was taken sick, and died. In consequence of this the others were not indicted, but with the constable, were required to appear at the next term of the court, to account for their other illegal proceedings.

The Grand Jury having examined into the case of the jail-breaking, made a report, exonerating all persons, except the prisoners themselves, from any participation in the matter.—They submitted their report for publication, if the judges thought best. It will be recollected, that an attempt was made by a Cleveland paper and the Ohio Statesman to fasten the guilt on abolitionists. Will they be just enough to contradict their own false statements?

BLACK-LAWS.—A case in Huron county has lately been appealed to the Supreme Court, which will bring up the question of the Constitutionality of the law which protects our citizens from employing colored persons who have not given security &c. In Lorain also, we are informed, bills have been found against several individuals for harboring alleged fugitives from labor, which will also make some cases for the Supreme Court. It will be a glorious day for Ohio, we doubt not, when the constitutionality of our inhuman Black Laws shall be submitted to so intelligent and unprejudiced a tribunal as our own Supreme Judiciary.

POPULATION OF MIDDLE FLORIDA.—White males, 5949; females, 4791; free colored males, 71; female, 11; male slaves, 7985; females, 7765. Total whites, 10,737; total colored, 15,788.

MR. TYLER.—Mr. Tyler, instead of being a bachelor, as frequently stated, has a wife, and several children.

CENSUS.—No one supposes that the census, when completed, will give an exact exhibit of the real wealth of the country. The likelihood is, in most instances it falls below the truth. Massachusetts for example is set down, as having produced in 1835, 159,023 1-2 bushels of wheat; but in that year, bounty was claimed for 190,869 bushels. The New York Herald does not hesitate to say, that "the production as published is fully ten per cent below the actual product."

A STRIKING INSTANCE OF INDEPENDENCE.—A member of the "Artists Fund Society" of Philadelphia, lately requested of Mr. Purvis, his elegant portrait of Cinque, the chief of the Amistad Africans, for the purpose of having it hung up in the gallery, not supposing any objection could be made. The portrait was cheerfully sent to the "hanging committee," who, after keeping it ten days, returned it to Mr. Purvis, thanking him for the tender of its use, but declining to exhibit it,—it being contrary to usage to display works of that character, believing that under the excitement of the times, it might prove injurious to both the proprietors and to the institution! Can it be, that other countries produce as many miserable, trucking cowards as our own? We really should like to know, for such servility almost kills a man's patriotism.

TOBACCO CROP.—The crop of Tobacco raised in Kentucky last year amounted to two and a half millions of dollars in value.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Convention will be held on THURSDAY, the 27th day of May, 1841, in the Methodist meeting house, at Economy, Wayne co. Ia.; for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a State Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society. The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the State, and the adjoining States are invited to attend. We particularly invite those of our brethren in Ohio, or in any other State, who are in the habit of lecturing, to attend the convention.

No person will be prohibited from attending as a spectator, but none will be permitted to participate in the deliberations of the Convention, except the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Zion's Watchman will please copy the above notice. By order of the Executive Committee of the Wayne county Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society.

GRiffin Davis, Cor. Sec'y.

April, 28th, 1841.

NOTICE.

The Quarterly meeting of the Clinton co. A. S. Society, will be held at the Presbyterian church in Wilmington at 10 o'clock A. M., on

